

United States from the North Atlantic Treaty and authorizing related litigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, throughout his time in office, President Donald Trump repeatedly disparaged our NATO allies and reportedly threatened withdrawal from the NATO alliance, the bedrock of European and American security for over seventy years. Although our current President has re-committed the United States to NATO and our transatlantic partnerships, it is still necessary for the Senate to consider legislation that prevents any President from withdrawing the United States from this critical defense treaty. This legislation would not only help address present national security challenges by reaffirming the U.S. commitment to Europe, it would also provide clarity to important constitutional questions regarding the role of Congress in terminating U.S. participation in treaties and alliances. Particularly with a treaty obligation that is as central to U.S. security as NATO, no President should be allowed to unilaterally withdraw without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Over the past several years, NATO allies, many of whom we have fought alongside since World War II and earlier in some cases, have questioned our allegiance for the first time in the history of NATO. In response to the only invocation of Article 5 of the NATO Treaty following the 9/11 attacks, more than 1,000 servicemembers from these allied nations gave their lives fighting alongside the United States. While the United States must continue to press every country to increase defense spending to meet the agreed-upon goal of 2 percent of GDP by 2024, and ensure that our European allies contribute to their own defense, U.S. withdrawal from NATO should not be considered without Congressional input. For this reason, we must use our constitutional powers of advice and consent and of the purse to block any unilateral executive withdrawal, and preemptively authorize legal proceedings to challenge any decision to terminate U.S. membership.

The legislation I am introducing today with Senators RUBIO, COLLINS, BLUMENTHAL, COONS, DUCKWORTH, DURBIN, FEINSTEIN, GRAHAM, KING, KLOBUCHAR, MERKLEY, MORAN, SHAHEEN, and WARNER would provide the necessary tools to prevent a President from unilaterally withdrawing the United States from the NATO treaty without the consent of Congress. The Senate has repeatedly indicated its support for NATO through previous legislation, including the original vote of 82-13 in 1949 to grant the Senate's consent to join NATO, and the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which called for the United States to "remain ironclad in its commitment to uphold its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty."

I am proud to have bipartisan support for this bill to ensure that the

safety of the American people is prioritized through our continued membership in NATO, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that this legislation is swiftly considered by the Senate.

Thank you, Mr. President.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 157—HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIRING ROBERT MONTGOMERY "BOBBY" KNIGHT AS THE HEAD COACH OF THE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 157

Whereas Coach Bobby Knight had a legendary career as a college basketball head coach for more than 40 years, 29 of which were with Indiana University, starting on March 27, 1971;

Whereas the success of Coach Knight has led to his induction into the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Hall of Fame and the Indiana University Hoosier Basketball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Coach Knight—

(1) earned an NCAA National Championship as a player at The Ohio State University in 1960;

(2) won 3 NCAA National Championships as the Head Coach of the men's basketball team at Indiana University in 1976, 1981, and 1987; and

(3) won a National Invitational Tournament championship as the Head Coach of the men's basketball team at Indiana University in 1979;

Whereas, during his 29 years at Indiana University, Coach Knight—

(1) coached 11 Big Ten Conference Championship teams;

(2) took 24 teams to the NCAA tournament; and

(3) earned 8 Big Ten Coach of the Year awards and 4 national coach of the year awards;

Whereas the 1975-76 men's basketball team at Indiana University, which was coached by Coach Knight, is the last team to complete the entire regular season and NCAA tournament without a single loss;

Whereas Coach Knight coached the United States men's national basketball team to a gold medal in the 1979 Pan American Games and to a gold medal in the 1984 Olympic Games;

Whereas Coach Knight had an 80 percent graduation rate for his players, with an astounding 98 percent graduation rate for all players who he coached for at least 4 years, more than twice the average graduation rates for other Division I schools;

Whereas, even after 40 years as a head coach, none of the teams coached by Coach Knight were ever cited for a recruiting or academic violation while competing at the highest levels of the sport;

Whereas Coach Knight attained 902 wins during his overall head coaching career at the United States Military Academy, Indiana University, and Texas Tech University, by perfecting—

(1) the motion offense, which emphasized discipline, teamwork, selflessness, and pe-

rimeter passing to control the game and increase the percentage of successful shots; and

(2) smothering man-to-man defense;

Whereas Coach Knight had a reputation as a passionate player and coach, a man who never accepted defeat, who pushed himself and his teams to achieve, and created a persona in line with the great Vince Lombardi and Woody Hayes;

Whereas Coach Knight never focused his coaching on winning a game, but on the effort it took to become a champion, saying "The will to succeed is important, but what's more important is the will to prepare"; and

Whereas Coach Knight earned the NCAA Naismith Award for Men's Outstanding Contribution to Basketball in 2007: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Coach Robert Montgomery "Bobby" Knight set the standard for excellence as a collegiate men's basketball coach at Indiana University;

(2) the success of Coach Knight was in turn the success of the entire Indiana University system and a source of continuing pride for the entire State of Indiana;

(3) we honor the drive, determination, and character of Coach Knight and all that Coach Knight did in educating and mentoring hundreds of Indiana University players over 3 decades;

(4) few can ever achieve greatness, but Coach Knight has propelled young men to touch greatness for at least a moment, giving them experiences and lessons that have shaped their entire lives; and

(5) for all the memories, Coach Knight, we give you a heartfelt thank you.

SENATE RESOLUTION 158—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 158

Whereas public safety telecommunications professionals play a critical role in emergency response;

Whereas the work that public safety telecommunications professionals perform goes far beyond simply relaying information between the public and first responders;

Whereas, when responding to reports of missing, abducted, and sexually exploited children, the information obtained and actions taken by public safety telecommunications professionals form the foundation for an effective response;

Whereas, when a hostage taker or suicidal individual calls 911, the first contact that individual has is with a public safety telecommunications professional, whose negotiation skills can prevent the situation from worsening;

Whereas, during crises, public safety telecommunications professionals, while collecting vital information to provide situational awareness for responding officers—

(1) coach callers through first aid techniques; and

(2) give advice to those callers to prevent further harm;

Whereas the work done by individuals who serve as public safety telecommunications professionals has an extreme emotional and